Annual Report on the Working
of the
Backward Class Department

For the Year 1934-35

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING ON THE BACKWARD CLASS DEPARTMENT FOR 1934-35.

No. B.C. 1395 of 1935.

From

D. SYMINGTON, Esquire, I.C.S.,
Backward Class Officer,
Bombay Presidency, Poona;

To

THE SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
General Department, Bombay.

Poona, 25th October 1935.

Subject.—Report on the working of the Backward Class Department for the year 1934–35.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Administration Report on the work of the Backward Class Branch of this Department for the year ending 31st March 1935.

CHARGE.

2. Mr. O. H. B. Starte, C.B.E., I.C.S., held charge of the office of the Backward Class Officer up to 18th April 1934 and thereafter the charge was held by me for the remainder of the year.

The charge of the office of the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad was held by Mr. S. Benjamin, and that of the office of the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Southern Circle, Dharwar by Mr. C. S. Devadhar throughout the year. Mr. V. R. Dhotrikar held charge of the office of the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Central Circle, Bijapur throughout the year except for his leave period of four months from 23rd December 1934 to 23rd April 1935 when Mr. G. B. Shitole, the Office Superintendent of the Backward Class Office acted as Assistant Backward Class Officer, Central Circle.

During the year under report the headquarters of the Backward Class Officer were shifted from Dharwar to Poona and consequently there was a complete redistribution of charges. The present charges are as follows :—

Home Circle.—The Districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Thana and Nasik.

Northern Circle.—Under the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad.

The districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach and Panch Mahals, Surat, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Bombay City and Bombay Suburban.

Central Circle.—Under the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Central Circle, Bijapur.

The districts of Sholapur and Bijapur.

Southern Circle.—Under the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Southern Circle, Dharwar.

The districts of Dharwar, Kanara, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Satara and Kolaba.

Classification of Backward Classes.

3. During the period under report Government issued a revised list of Intermediate and Backward Classes. (Government Resolution, General Department, No. 9330, dated the 3rd December 1934), and made it applicable to the whole presidency including Sind. It is printed as Appendix I to this report.

A number of applications from various communities for inclusion in the Backward Class list were received and considered by the Backward Class Board. Government have now decided that it is undesirable to make occasional individual amendments in the schedules of "Intermediate" and "Backward Classes" and have directed that the revision of the schedules should be taken up in two years' time and thereafter every five years.

Primary Education of Backward Classes.

4. (*i*) Detailed information regarding the number of scheduled class children attending schools was obtained from Local Authorities throughout the Presidency for the year ending 31st March 1934, in the form prescribed by paragraph 23 of the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee report. A comparison with the figures of the preceding year shows that the general progress in primary education of the scheduled classes under Local Authorities has been steady. The main results are tabulated below :—

	1932-33.	1933-34.
1. Number of scheduled class pupils—		
(*i*) attending common schools	37,483	44,058
(*ii*) attending special schools	16,835	15,378
(*iii*) attending all schools	54,318	59,436
2. Number of scheduled class teachers—		
(*i*) In common schools	243	318
(*ii*) In special schools	458	402
(*iii*) In all schools	701	720
3. Number of separate scheduled class schools ..	435	375

N.B.—The above figures are exclusive of Government and Bombay City Municipal schools.

It will be seen that there has been an increase of over 5,000 in the number of scheduled class pupils. The increase in the number of scheduled class children attending common schools is particularly encouraging. The number of scheduled class teachers has also increased during the year 1933-34. Interchange of scheduled class teachers between common schools and separate schools has also been effected by many Local Authorities. The decrease in the number of separate schools by 60 is satisfactory. On the whole therefore it can be said there are very definite signs of progress in the education of the scheduled classes.

(*ii*) The latest block figure of the total number of backward class pupils for the year 1934-35 is 137,199. This includes Bombay Municipal and Government Practising Schools. Out of these 72,260 are scheduled classes. The corresponding figures for 1933-34 were 131,073 and 68,167 respectively. The above reveals an increase of over 6,000 backward class pupils in general and of over 4,000 scheduled class pupils in particular during the last year.

(*iii*) It was noticed that the figures showed an abnormal decrease in the number of scheduled class children attending schools under the District School Board, Kaira. On enquiry it was found that the decrease was only apparent being due to the fact that some intermediate class children were returned as scheduled class children during the year 1932-33.

(*iv*) A decrease was also observed in the number of scheduled class pupils attending primary schools under the District School Board, Belgaum. The Chairman gave the following reasons for the decrease :—

(1) The continued prevalence of plague in the district.

(2) Due to poverty, the scheduled class engage their children in domestic work to enable them to earn their livelihood.

This explanation is hardly adequate, and it is hoped that Belgaum will next year show an improvement.

(*v*) The progress shown by the District School Board, Nasik was unique. It closed down 30 special schools during 1933-34, and even then there was a net increase of 544 scheduled class children attending primary schools.

(*vi*) As it was apparent from the returns received that as many as 24 new separate schools were opened by some of the Local Authorities in the Central Division and as the opening of new scheduled class separate schools is against the policy of Government, enquiries were made from the Educational Inspector, Central Division, in this connection. The Educational Inspector found that the recorded increase in the number of scheduled class separate schools was due to the fact that the information on account of aided scheduled class schools was not given by the Local Authorities during the previous year while it was included in the return submitted for 1933-34. Thus the increase in the number of separate schools was not real.

(*vii*) Acting upon the recommendations of the Backward Class Board, Government invited the attention of the District Local Boards, Kolaba and Thana, to certain resolutions passed on the 11th July 1933 by the Backward Class Board regarding hostels for Katkaris. Government also agreed with the Backward Class Board that the Katkaris Boarding School at Neral should be converted into a hostel; the Head Master or Senior Assistant of the local primary school becoming the hostel Superintendent and the boys in the hostel attending the local primary school.

(*viii*) Special scholarships amounting to Rs. 242 were given to Backward Class pupils for primary education from this Department. Out of this amount Rs. 150 were allotted to Katkari pupils. These scholarships are of course quite distinct from the 142 sets of special scholarships for backward classes awarded by the Educational Department.

Differential Treatment of Scheduled Class Children in Schools.

5. (*i*) Government have repeatedly laid down that no differential treatment with regard to the admission and sitting of scheduled class children in common schools should be allowed. Certain cases have, however, been brought to the notice of this Department showing the opposition of caste Hindus to the enforcement of Government orders. As an interesting example the case of the scheduled classes of Sajod, Taluka Ankleshwar, District Broach, may be cited.

The caste Hindus of Sajod being averse to the idea of their children sitting along with those of the scheduled classes decided to withdraw their children from the school till such time as the scheduled classes themselves withdrew their own children or till the authorities permitted the separate sitting of scheduled class pupils. They succeeded in inducing the Vankars and the Chamars of the village to withdraw their children from the school and also passed a resolution to boycott the Garoda families of the village, since the Garodas continued sending their children to school. The Garodas stood firmly by their rights in spite of various harassments including the filing of a criminal complaint against them which led to their arrest. However, they won their case and thanks to the help of various Government officers the animosity against them has died down and it is reported that at present the school is being simultaneously attended by the children of the scheduled classes and other caste Hindus without any distinction.

This example is quoted to show that an uncompromising attitude towards such questions on the part of local officers is likely to be successful. In this case special credit is due to the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad.

(*ii*) It may be noted that most Local Authorities are genuinely trying to carry out the orders of Government but in many villages the prejudices of the village folk still lead to their infraction. Unremitting pressure is required from all quarters to reduce the numbers of such cases.

Secondary and College Education.

6. (*i*) Government have already exempted all backward class pupils from the payment of room rent in the hostels attached to Government secondary schools, if they are certified to be poor by the Head Master of the school concerned.

Under Government orders all poor backward class pupils are also to be admitted free in Government secondary schools.

(*ii*) This Department awarded special scholarships to certain deserving and poor backward class pupils studying in secondary schools, in consultation with the Educational Inspectors of the divisions concerned. Some amount was also expended in paying hostel stipends to poor backward class pupils. The total amount spent in this way during the year 1934–35 was Rs. 865. These payments are distinct from the scholarships awarded by the Educational Department, and are only made in cases falling outside the scope of the scholarship rules of that Department.

(*iii*) In addition scholarships in lump sums were awarded to certain poor backward class pupils to enable them to pay up their University examination fees, in consultation with the Educational Inspector or the Director of Public Instruction. Rs. 395 were spent in this way.

Technical Education of Backward Classes.

7. The Department helped poor backward class students undergoing technical training by means of scholarships. During the year scholarships amounting to Rs. 520 were given to backward class pupils studying in various technical institutions.

Admissions of Backward Class Teachers in Training Colleges.

8. (*i*) According to the present Government orders regarding the admissions of teachers to Primary Teachers' Training Colleges, out of total admissions, there should be 15 per cent. admissions from backward classes in the Bombay, Central and Southern Divisions and 10 per cent. from backward classes in the Northern Division.

(*ii*) Information regarding the total number of backward class teachers admitted to various training institutions in the four divisions was obtained from the Educational Inspectors for the year 1934–35 and it was found that the position was satisfactory. Below is a statement showing the figures for each division :—

Training Institutions in	Total number of teachers admitted.	Total number of Backward Class teachers admitted.
1. Northern Division	78	16
2. Bombay Division	26	7
3. Central Division	378	59
4. Southern Division	47	6

(*iii*) In the Northern Division although the requisite total number of backward class teachers was admitted to the Training Institutions, it was observed that some of the Local Authorities (e.g., District Local Board, Ahmedabad, District Local Board, Kaira) failed to send a single backward class teacher for training. The Director of Public Instruction has asked the Educational Inspector, Northern Division, to see that a sufficient number of teachers from the scheduled classes is deputed by all Local Authorities in this division.

Depressed Class Hostels.

9. (*i*) Under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 5593, dated the 17th October 1933, the control of the Government hostel for Depressed Classes, Poona and the control over the grants to the aided hostels was transferred to this Department.

(*ii*) The Government hostel for Depressed Classes, Poona, continued to work satisfactorily during the year 1934–35.

(*iii*) 12 Depressed Class hostels in various parts of the Presidency received Government grants as shown in the statement at Appendix II.

Recruitment to Public Services.

10. (*i*) Government have already prescribed 10 per cent. as the minimum percentage of members of the scheduled classes as menials in Government offices.

(*ii*) Government have now fixed a percentage for recruitment of backward classes as clerks and talatis. In the case of the former they have prescribed that not less than one in every ten vacancies should be given to members of the backward classes, provided that suitable candidates are available, until their strength is 5 per cent. of the total clerical cadre in each Department. In case of talatis Government have directed that not less than one vacancy in five should be given to members of the backward classes, provided suitable candidates are available, until these classes occupy 10 per cent. of such posts in each district.

(*iii*) In order to help the recruitment of backward classes in Government and semi-Government service, registers of non-qualified and qualified backward class candidates seeking employment in different grades of service are maintained in the office of the Backward Class Officer and the three Assistant Backward Class Officers.

During the year 1934–35, the number of backward class candidates for whom positions are known to have been secured through the agency of this Department is as under :—

Matriculates	27
Vernacular School Final	26
Non-qualified	55
Total ..	108

(*iv*) Some backward class candidates unfortunately are rather casual in their dealings with appointing officers, and there have been cases in which backward class candidates have not troubled to reply to officers offering them posts. There have been other cases of candidates joining posts and leaving shortly after for insufficient causes. The names of such candidates are removed from the Recruitment Registers maintained by this Department when reported. Such instances create a bad impression and hamper the work of this branch. This point I especially commend to the notice of the leaders of the backward classes.

(*v*) The Backward Class Officer sent up 5 scheduled class candidates for the Police Training School, Nasik, to the Selection Committee by special permission of the Inspector General of Police in the year under report, but unfortunately none was selected.

(*vi*) In order to get backward class candidates employed under the Local Authorities a circular was issued to all the Local Authorities in June 1933 explaining the Government orders in respect of recruitment of backward classes. Another circular letter was also addressed to all the Local Authorities in July 1934 informing them of the new distribution of charges between the Backward Class Officer and the Assistant Backward Class Officers and requesting them to make a reference to this Department if they find any difficulty in obtaining backward class candidates for suitable vacancies. Nothing is however yet known about the result of these circulars.

Training of Backward Class Candidates for Clerical Posts.

11. In the year under report three backward class candidates were trained in general office routine on scholarships of Rs. 12 per mensem. It is found that training of this sort does help backward class candidates and actually two candidates out of the three are now working as clerks in Government offices.

Experiments in Housing Sites of Backward Classes, Dharwar.

12. Four pieces of land belonging to Government have been developed as housing sites for members of the backward classes in Dharwar.

(*a*) *City Survey No.* 17.—The total area developed is 1 acre, 14 gunthas and 48 square yards. The area has been divided into 19 plots. Out of which 2 are reserved for latrines. 17 plots have been distributed to Ramoshis. The price of the plots varies from Rs. 8-13-0 to Rs. 10-10-0 according to their size and position. The occupants of 10 plots have already built their houses.

(*b*) *City Survey No.* 35, *Hosa Yellapur.*—The total area developed measures two acres, 10 gunthas and 88 square yards. It has been

divided into 60 plots. Out of these 19 plots have been sold to the members of the backward classes as shown below :—

8 plots to Samgars.

11 plots to Chhapparbands.

—

19

The prices of plots vary from Rs. 3-4-0 to Rs. 11 according to their area and position. Six of the plots were sold at Rs. 90 as a special case.

This experiment is interesting since members of both the " touchable " and " untouchable " backward classes share the same site.

(*c*) *City Survey No.* 69 (*old military camping ground*), *Dharwar.*— The total area developed for housing backward classes measures 5 acres and 32 gunthas. The land has been divided into 130 plots out of which 45 plots have hitherto been sold. The distribution of plots according to various classes is as follows :—

2 plots to Mahars.

16 plots to Waddars.

11 plots to Shikaligars.

5 to Madars.

11 to Gollars.

—

45

The occupancy price fixed varies from Rs. 5-4-0 to Rs. 5-12-0.

(*d*) *City Survey No.* 131 (*Fort site*), *Dharwar.*—The total area developed measures 1 acre, 16 gunthas and 32 square yards. 13 plots have been formed, out of which 11 plots have already been sold to Mochigars. The occupancy price per plot varies from Rs. 14-11-0 to Rs. 16.

Hubli.

(*i*) Survey No. 42/5 Krishnapur has been developed and 5 plots have been formed, 4 of which have been sold to Chambhars and 1 to a member of the Dhor community. The prices of the plots vary from Rs. 41-14-0 to Rs. 42-1-10.

(*ii*) Another piece of land measuring 1 acre and 20 gunthas from survey No. 5 of Bammapur, Hubli is being acquired for housing the backward classes of Hubli.

Bijapur.

(*i*) At Indi, Bijapur District, 11 plots have been granted to the scheduled classes (Chambhars) from plots on the settlers' free colony at an occupancy price of Rs. 7 per plot.

(*ii*) A correspondence has been taken up to secure building plots for members of backward classes from City Survey No. 976 Bijapur.

NASIK.

A piece of land measuring 1 acre and 5 gunthas has been acquired for a new Gaothana for Mahars at Gondegaon, Taluka Niphad, District Nasik at Rs. 129-6-0 from the funds at the disposal of this Department. The Collector of Nasik has reported that 26 plots measuring 43′ × 25′ were formed on this piece of land and were distributed free to the scheduled class persons of the village.

SHOLAPUR.

(*i*) In Hotgi, building plots are proposed to be granted to the backward classes from the plots on the free colony. The plots have not been actually sold as the form of agreement to be taken from the purchasers of the plots has not yet been approved by Government.

(*ii*) The scheduled class population in Sholapur City is large and badly housed. This Department is trying to secure some adequate building sites for the scheduled classes. The Municipality is co-operating in these endeavours.

KAIRA.

The Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad, while visiting a village named Kathlal in Taluka Kapadvanj found that the houses of some of the scheduled classes were situated on a small hillock which was being gradually encroached upon by deep ravins on all the sides. In order therefore to secure suitable building plots for these scheduled classes this Department has taken up the acquisition of survey Nos. 333 and 335 at Kathlal. The total area of these survey numbers is 2 acres and 9 gunthas.

LANDS.

13. A number of applications for land for cultivation from backward classes were received and forwarded to the Collectors concerned with the necessary recommendations.

WATER SUPPLY DIFFICULTIES OF THE SCHEDULED CLASSES.

14. (*i*) Government ordered in Government Resolution, General Department, No. 6676, dated the 4th February 1935 that Local Boards should put up notice boards at public wells stating that they are intended for use of all sections of the community irrespective of caste or creed, on 20 per cent. of wells to begin with. The Local Boards were also directed to report the result of the experiment by 1st January 1934 through the Collectors. Summaries of these reports were placed before the Backward Class Board and the question of putting notice boards on all public wells was discussed by the Board in its meeting on 21st November 1934. A resolution stating that the permanent presence of notice boards will

eventually have a cumulative effect on the minds of the public and recommending that notice boards should be erected on all wells was passed and submitted to Government. Government have been accordingly pleased to direct the Local Boards to put up notice boards on all public wells and to see that they are permanently retained. They have also directed the Commissioners to obtain annual reports in this connection from Local Boards through Collectors for the next two years (*vide* Government Resolution, General Department, No. 4770, dated the 4th March 1935).

The question of placing pumps on common wells for use of the scheduled classes was discussed by the Backward Class Board in its meeting on 9th August 1934. A reference to Government was thereafter made requesting them to try the experiment at least in some villages. Government have approved of the proposal and have suggested that the experiment might be tried in one or two places where conditions are favourable.

Government have since approved of the suggestion of the Commissioner, Central Division, to print and distribute the literature on the subject to the Collectors and Presidents of District Local Boards.

As in practice, especially in rural areas, in spite of the measures taken by Government, the scheduled classes normally have not access to the sources of water supply used by other castes and the supply assigned specially for these castes is often inadequate or non-existent, the Backward Class Board discussed the question of erecting special wells for scheduled classes in its meeting on 22nd November 1934, and recommended to Government to set aside an annual sum of money for the construction of wells in scheduled class localities where no common well is near at hand and where the need is specially acute.

(*ii*) Several complaints about the water supply difficulties of the scheduled classes were received and referred to the proper authorities with recommendations for disposal.

Provident Fund Schemes for the Conservancy Staff of Municipalities.

15. From enquiry it was found that with a few honourable exceptions Municipalities have in the past considered their Conservancy staff as purely temporary and hence ineligible for the benefits of any provident fund schemes that their other staff enjoyed. A circular letter was addressed to all the Municipalities in the Presidency requesting them to consider their conservancy staff as permanent and to allow them the benefits of provident fund schemes. Some Municipalities (e.g., Lonavla City Municipality, Dharwar Municipal Borough, Chiplun, Bandra, Barsi Municipality, Vengurla, Nasik, Poona Suburban, Karmala, Yeola, Sholapur, Matheran H. S. Municipality, etc.) informed us that their conservancy staffs have been allowed the benefits of their provident funds and others (e.g., Satara City Municipality, Nandurbar, Junnar, Hubli, etc.) have replied that they will be allowed to join the

provident fund when started. The following Municipalities replied negativing the proposal :—

Dohad, Surat, Kalyan, Baramati, Rander, Erandol, Bhagur, Gadag, Bulsar, Kumta.

MISCELLANEOUS GRIEVANCES, ETC., OF THE BACKWARD CLASSES.

16. Several applications were received and dealt with under this head. Below are some instances :—

(*i*) Assistance for backward class people who were the victims of damage by fire was twice sought and obtained through this office.

(*ii*) It was brought to notice that certain scheduled class persons were not allowed to travel in a tonga running from Sanjan Station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The fact was reported to the Collector of Thana who warned the driver of the tonga and also warned all the owners and drivers of public conveyances not to refuse to carry the members of the scheduled classes on payment of due fares and that in cases of refusal to do so they would be severely dealt with.

Several cases of refusal to carry scheduled class persons in public motor vehicles were reported by the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad. During the year under report 3 prosecutions were launched, one in Surat, and two in the Ahmedabad Districts for breach of rule 34 of Motor Vehicles Rules and in all the three cases the prosecution was successful and the accused convicted and fined.

In the Panch Mahals District the drivers of buses plying for hire between Kalol and Godhra and Godhra and Kalol and Halol were warned not to refuse entrance to the scheduled class men by the Additional District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, Godhra on a representation made by the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad.

(*iii*) In village Tankari, Taluka Jambusar of the Panch Mahals District, the public road by which the Vankars of the village carried dead bodies to the burial ground had been encroached upon. On reference being made by the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Northern Circle, Ahmedabad to the Mamlatdar, the encroachment was removed.

(*iv*) In village Abrama, Taluka Bulsar of the Surat District a large pit was noticed to have been dug by the Advanced Classes near the scheduled class quarters which was dangerous to men and carts passing by the way. On a reference being made, the Mamlatdar, Bulsar got the pit filled up.

(*v*) At Surat, it was noticed that the public latrines in the scheduled class quarters were only five in number and people had to wait hours together before they could get in. The President, Surat Municipality, was requested to have another set of latrines constructed. This proposal was sanctioned by the Municipality and the latrines constructed.

(*vi*) It was noticed that at the Parbhadevi Municipal chawls, Bombay there was no arrangement for bathing either inside or outside the rooms provided for the scheduled class people working under the Bombay

Municipality, as a result of which even the women had to bathe in the open. The Municipal Commissioner was requested to provide bathing rooms for the scheduled classes staying in these chawls. The proposal was accepted and the Municipal Commissioner has informed us that a separate bathing room with six taps for the use of women residing in the chawls was under construction.

(*vii*) The Mahars of Hebsur, Taluka Hubli, District Dharwar, complained that " Aya " collected at the time of land revenue collection and due to them had not been given to them and that out of Rs. 450 due to them only Rs. 140 were paid in the previous year. The application of the Mahars was forwarded to the Collector of Dharwar for investigation and it is learned that further payments have been ordered.

(*viii*) The scheduled class people of Yellapur in Karwar District complained to the Assistant Backward Class Officer, Southern Circle, Dharwar during his visit to that place that there was no lamp fixed in their lane. On a reference being made, the District Local Board, have resolved to fix a lamp in that locality.

The above instances show the varied nature of the complaints dealt with by this branch, and also that where the complaints are genuine a large measure of success is obtained in their redress.

The Backward Class Board.

17. The term of office of the Backward Class Board formed under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 8697, dated the 9th November 1931 and extended by Government Resolution, General Department, No. 8697, dated the 17th October 1933 expired on 31st March 1934. Under Government Resolution, General Department, No. 8697, dated the 26th June 1934, Government made fresh appointments and directed that members of the Board should hold office for a period of two years.

During the period under report three sessions of the Backward Class Board were held. The subjects discussed in the meetings are given in Appendix III.

Finance.

18. The expenditure incurred by the Backward Class Department under the budget head " 37 Miscellaneous Departments—Transferred " for 1934-35 was as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of Officers	3,724	0	0
Pay of Establishment	4,380	0	0
Allowances and Honoraria	4,045	0	0
Contingencies	4,003	0	0
Scholarships	7,936	0	0
Grant-in-aid to the Depressed Class hostels ..	10,141	0	0
Total ..	34,229	0	0

Allowances and Honoraria include the cost of travelling allowance paid to members of the Backward Class Board. Scholarships include the expenditure on account of hostel stipends paid to scheduled class pupils of the Government hostels for Depressed Classes, Poona, and Contingencies include the amount spent on experiments on housing sites for backward classes.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

D. SYMINGTON,
Backward Class Officer,
Bombay Presidency, Poona.

APPENDIX I.

Backward Classes.

Scheduled Classes.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Other Backward Classes.
1. Asodi.	1. Advichincher (Section of No. 19).	1. Alitkar.
2. Bakad except in Sind).	2. Barda.	2. Bahurupi.
3. Bhambi.	3. Bavacha.	3. Bajania.
4. Bhangi.	4. Bhil (except in Sind).	4. Balsantoshi.
5. Chakrawadya-Dasar (except in Sind).	5. Chodhra.	5. Bandi.
6. Chalvadi (except in Sind).	6. Dhanka.	6. Battal.
7. Chambhar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 35 and 38).	7. Dhodia.	7. Bava.
8. Chena-Desaru (except in Sind).	8. Dubla.	8. Bazigar.
9. Chuhar (same as No. 10).	9. Gamit (same as No. 19).	9. Bedar (same as Nos. 11, 88, 89, 124 and 136).
10. Chuhra (same as No. 9).	10. Gamta (same as No. 9).	10. Beldar.
11. Dakaleru.	11. Gond.	11. Berad (same as Nos. 9, 88, 89, 124 and 136).
12. Dhed.	12. Kathodi (same as No. 13).	12. Bhamta (same as Nos. 38. 123 and 128).
13. Dhegu-Megu.	13. Katkari (same as No. 12).	13. Bhand.
14. Dhor.	14. Konkna.	14. Bharadi.
15. Garode.	15. Koli Mahadev.	15. Bhavaiya.
16. Halleer (except in Sind).	16. Mavchi.	16. Bhavin.
17. Halsar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 18 and 20).	17. Naikda (same as No. 18).	17. Bhil (in Sind).
18. Haslar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 17 and 20).	18. Nayak (same as No. 17).	18. Bhisti.
19. Holaya (except in Sind).	19. Pardhi.	19. Bhute.
20. Hulsavar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 17 and 18).	20. Phanse Pardhi (same as No. 1 and Section of No. 19).	20. Budbudki.
21. Khalpa.	21. Patelia.	21. Burud.
22. Kolcha (same as No. 23).	22. Pomla.	22. Chambhar (in Sind).
23. Kolgha (same as No. 22).	23. Powara.	23. Chamtha.
24. Koli Dhor.	24. Rathawa.	24. Chandlagara.
25. Kotegar (in North Kanara).	25. Tadvi Bhil.	25. Charan.
26. Lingader.	26. Thakur.	26. Chhapparband.
27. Madig (except in Sind) (same as No. 29).	27. Valvai.	27. Chhara (same as Nos. 58, 59 and 111).
28. Mahar.	28. Varli.	28. Chitrakathi.
29. Mang (same as No. 27)	29. Vasava.	29. Dasa.
30. Mangarudi.		29(*a*). Dabgars (in Gujerat).
31. Meghval (same as No. 32).		30. Davari.
		31. Depala.
		32. Dholi.
		33. Dombari.
		34. Futgudi.
		35. Gabit.
		36. Gandhrap.
		37. Garudi (same as No. 87).
		38. Ghantichor (same as Nos. 12, 123 and 128).
		39. Ghisadi.
		40. Golla.
		41. Gondhali.
		42. Gopal.
		43. Halepaik.
		44. Helav.
		45. Jagaria (in Sind).
		46. Jagiasi (in Sind).
		47. Jajuk (in Sind).
		48. Jatia.

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

BACKWARD CLASSES—*contd.*

Scheduled Classes.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Other Backward Classes.
32. Menghwar (same as No. 31).		49. Jatigar.
33. Mini Madig (except in Sind).		50. Javeri (same as No. 53).
34. Mochi (except in Gujarat and Sind).		51. Jogi.
35. Mochigar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 7 and 38).		52. Jogtin.
36. Mukri (except in Sind).		53. Johari (same as No. 50).
37. Nadia.		54. Joshi.
38. Samagar (except in Sind) (same as Nos. 7 and 35).		55. Kahar.
39. Shenva (same as No. 43).		56. Kaikadi.
40. Shikari (Sweeper) (in Sind).		57. Kammi.
41. Shingdav (except in Sind) (same as No. 42).		58. Kanjari (same as Nos. 27, 59 and 111).
42 Shingadya (except in Sind) (same as No. 41).		59. Kanjar Bhat (same as Nos. 27, 58 and 111).
43. Shindhava (same as No. 39).		60. Kapdi.
44. Sochi (except in Sind).		61. Katabu (same as No. 65).
45. Thori (in Sind).		62. Kattai.
46. Timali.		63. Khati (in Sind).
47. Turi.		64. Khavas.
48. Vankar.		65. Kiliket (same as No. 61).
49. Vitholia.		66. Khelkari (same as No. 67)
		67. Kolhati (same as No. 66).
		68. Koli (in Sind).
		69. Koli-Malhar.
		70. Koli-Suryavanshi.
		71. Kongadi.
		72. Korava (Section of No. 56).
		73. Korcha (Section of No. 56).
		74. Kori (in Sind).
		75. Kotwal (same as No. 76).
		76. Kotwalia (same as No. 75)
		77. Kucchria (in Sind).
		78. Kunchi Korava (Section of No. 56).
		79. Lamani.
		80. Mairal.
		81. Manbhav.
		82. Mangela.
		83. Me.
		84. Miana (Muhammadans).
		85. Mochi (in Gujarat and Sind).
		86. Mochigar (in Sind).
		87. Modikar (same as No. 37).
		88. Naikmakkalu (same as Nos. 9, 11, 89, 124 and 136).
		89. Naikwadi (same as Nos. 9, 11, 88, 124 and 136).
		90. Namdhari (same as No. 91).
		91. Namdhari-paik (same as No. 90).

APPENDIX I—*contd.*

BACKWARD CLASSES—*contd.*

Scheduled Classes.	Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.	Other Backward Classes.
		92. Nandiwale. 93. Nat. 94. Nath. 95. Od. 96. Padharia. 97. Padiar. 98. Pangul. 99. Patharvat. 100. Patradavaru. 101. Phudgi. 102. Rachevar. 103. Raikari. 104. Ramoshi. 105. Ravalia. 106. Sahadev Joshi. 107. Salat. 108. Samagar (in Sind). 109. Sangar. 110. Sanjogi. 111. Sansia (same as Nos. 27, 58 and 59). 112. Sanyasi (in Sind). 113. Sarania. 114. Sarodi. 115. Sarvade. 116. Shikari (except in Sind). 117. Shikligar. 118. Sochi (in Sind). 119. Sudgadsidhar. 120. Suler. 121. Suppaling. 122. Suthria (in Sind). 123. Takari (same as Nos. 12, 38 and 128). 124. Talvar (same as Nos. 9, 11, 88, 89 and 136). 125. Thakar. 126. Tirgar. 127. Tirmali. 128. Uchlia (same as Nos. 12, 38 and 123). 129. Udasi (in Sind). 130. Vaddar. 131. Vadi. 132. Vaghri. 133. Vaidu. 134. Vaiti. 135. Valhar. 136. Valmiki (same as Nos. 9, 11, 88, 89 and 124). 137. Vanjari. 138. Vasudev. 139. Vir. 140. Wansfoda.

APPENDIX II.

A STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS DISTRIBUTED IN 1934–1935 TO THE DEPRESSED CLASS HOSTELS IN THE PRESIDENCY.

Serial No.	Name of the hostel.	Average attendance of inmates for 1933–1934 excluding Government scholars.	Grants paid in 1934–1935.
			Rs.
1	Depressed Class Education Society's Hostel, Ahmedabad.	28·55	3,160
2	Depressed Class Education Society's Hostel, Thana.	24	2,380
3	Depressed Class Education Society's Hostel, Dharwar.	15·2	1,703
4	Karnatak Education Society's Hostel, Belgaum ..	14	315
5	Boarding House for Parwari boys, Mahad ..	7·4	184
6	Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Boarding House, Satara ..	22·7	600
7	Bahiskrit Anath Vidyarthi Ashram, Sholapur ..	20	260
8	Depressed Class Mission Society's Hostel, Parel, Bombay.	13·35	400
9	Asprushyodharak Boarding House, Chalisgaon ..	10·09	130
10	Shri Chokha Mela Boarding House, Jalgaon ..	10·18	200
11	Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Depressed Class Hostel, Nasik.	19	390
12	Poona Sewa Sadan Depressed Class Hostel, Poona.	10	300
			10,022
	Supplementary grant for 1933–1934 paid to the Karnatak Education Society's Hostel, Belgaum.		119
	Grand Total ..	....	10,141

APPENDIX III.

Meetings of the Backward Class Board.

Serial No.	Date.	Subject discussed.
1	9th and 10th August 1934 ..	Water supply difficulties of the Scheduled Classes.
2	Do. ..	Freeships for backward class pupils studying in secondary schools. (*i*) Government, (*ii*) Aided.
3	Do. ..	Recruitment of Scheduled Classes in menial service.
4	Do. ..	Classification of castes :— (*a*) Criteria for classification. (*b*) Applications of the following castes for inclusion in the III schedule of the backward class list— (*i*) Bhandari, (*ii*) Lingayat Tamboli, (*iii*) Koshti Samaj, (*iv*) Baraiya Kshatriya, and (*v*) Komarpant. (*c*) Difference between Thakars, Thhakardas and Thakurs. (*d*) Exclusion of Bandis from the Backward Class list.
5	21st and 22nd November 1934 ..	Representation of the Backward Classes on Local Boards.
6	Do.	Improvement in the conditions of Tadvi Bhils. (Mr. Syed Munawar.)
7	Do. ..	Opinion of the Backward Class Board on "A bill to regulate the money lending business".
8	Do. ..	Progress in the Primary Education of Depressed Classes in Southern and Northern Divisions.
9	Do. ..	Proposed appointments of Depressed Class and Backward Class Supervisors under School Boards. (Dr. Solanki.)
10	Do. ..	The question of setting apart annually a grant for sinking and building separate wells for the scheduled classes in villages where the need is specially felt. (Dr. Solanki.)
11	Do. ..	Application of the Mahyawanshi Kshatriyas (Vankars of Gujarat) to classify them as other backward classes.

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APPENDIX III—*contd.*

Serial No.	Date.	Subject discussed.
12	4th and 5th February 1935 ..	Classification of castes :— (1) Inclusion or otherwise of Thakars in the Backward Class list. (2) Classification of Dabgars of Panch Mahals district. (3) Classification of Kotwalia of Chikhli Taluka, Surat district.
13	Do. ..	Progress in Primary Education of Scheduled Classes in Bombay Division.
14	Do. ..	Representation of Backward Classes on Local Boards.
15	Do. ..	The Joint Parliamentary Committee report in relation to the position of the scheduled classes and other Backward Classes with special reference to the representation in the Second Chambers, Central and Provincial. (Mr. Bakhale.)

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